

## VACATION HOPES DASHED; SEND FOR WINTER CLOTHES

Congressmen Settle  
Down to Long Grind  
of Legislation.

## WILSON'S WISHES AGAIN PREVAIL

Both Tariff and Currency Will  
Be Settled Before Congress  
Quits, and Snow May Fly  
Long Before End Is in  
Sight—Speaker Clark  
Confident.

Washington, August 17.—Congress, having yielded to the wish of President Wilson and sent home for its fall session, members are becoming reconciled to blasted vacation hopes and settling down to complete tariff revision with deliberation and to take up currency reform without undue haste.

When the special session will be ready to adjourn has ceased to be a subject of speculation. No one pretends to hazard any more guesses, and leaders in both houses declare that currency legislation is to be completed even if it is necessary to rush right up to the regular session in December. Senator Gallinger, speaking in the tariff debate yesterday of the necessity for Republicans to debate certain proposed rates at length, was asked if he had sent home for his winter clothes. He answered with an affirmative nod. "About 11:50 P. M. on November 20," Speaker Clark is writing friends who ask him about adjournment.

### Clark Confident of Success.

With the currency bill still in the Democratic caucus of the House, Speaker Champ Clark issued a statement tonight, in which he asserted that the bill would be sent to the Senate early in September with solid Democratic support. Representative Henry, chairman of the House Rules Committee, also issued a statement relating to the hesitancy of some Democrats to accept the bill as now written. Indications that the Senate Democrats propose to make a bill of their own are increasing, and efforts to prevent them to any currency bill or definite policy failed at the caucus last Thursday night. Speaker Clark, in his statement on the situation, asserted that the Democrats in the Baltimore convention promised tariff and currency reform. The promise to revise the tariff downward, he said, now was practically an accomplished fact, while the redemption of the currency promise "is just beginning."

"That is to say," the Speaker continued, "the currency bill has not been presented to the House. Having passed the first stage, it is action by the Democratic membership of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, whatever of difference exists among Democrats are being threshed out in the caucus, the proper place to thresh them out. After caucus action we will, as we have done on important questions for three years, present a solid front and send the bill to the Senate early in September. Abundant opportunity for debate and amendment will be offered. Nobody has any disposition to railroad it through either the caucus or the House."

### Democrats United Now.

"Originally Democrats were divided in opinion as to whether the currency question should be disposed of at this session or should be postponed until the regular session, but President Wilson, on the one hand, and the executive function, delivered his constitutional message urging action, since which event the public expects currency legislation at this session and business men of all sorts and sizes, farmers, miners, merchants, bankers, etc., desire that a bill shall be passed, thereby ending the uncertainty of the situation."

"A person does not have to rate the Glass-Owen bill as perfect to believe that it is a great improvement on the present patchwork system."

"What will be counted as among the good features of the bill by such great agricultural constituencies as I represent, is the fact that it will place in the hands of the farmer, and in the hands of the small business man, a new thing for national banks; another is that it will place in the hands of the people the power to keep where it is owned and not concentrated so much of it in one place; still another feature which rural folks will endorse is that it prohibits the loaning of banks' deposits for speculation in stocks and bonds; but the best feature of it is the governmental control of the national banking system. It is objected that it confers too much power on the Federal reserve board, but power must be lodged somewhere in somebody, and it is better to lodge it in a government board than in private hands."

### President's Fame at Stake.

A President's fame will rest largely on the justice, wisdom and patriotism with which the Federal reserve board uses its great powers and discharges its important duties. Consequently, as any President desires the good of the people and is jealous of his own fame, he will appoint men only of ability, character and patriotism to the Federal reserve board, and then he will watch on them to the end that all the people may be treated impartially, and our present prosperity may increase. It is a bit incredible that any President will be ever so base or regard his own ground so lightly as to abuse the stupendous trust committed to his keeping by the Glass-Owen currency bill."

Representative Henry said slow progress on the currency measure was natural in view of existing conditions. The Baltimore platform, Mr. Henry asserted, "declared against the Aldrich bill—an asset currency measure. On Friday Mr. Underwood freely admitted that this bill undeniably provides for asset currency. Practically every Democratic Representative now freely admits that Underwood correctly interpreted it."

"And most assuredly, such being the case, the Democratic Representatives are declared against the Aldrich bill. Those of us who are insisting that if this country must go permanently to the doctrine of asset currency"

(Continued on Second Page.)

## BOTH GOVERNORS ARE AFTER DETAILS OF THAW ESCAPE

Sulzer and Glynn Will  
Clash in Asylum  
Inquiry.

## CRUCIAL POINT MAY COME TO-DAY

When Impeached Chief Attends  
Meeting of State Board, Test  
of Strength Will Be Made.  
Effort Under Way to Dis-  
credit Mrs. Sulzer's  
Confession.

BY JAMES J. MONTAGUE.  
Albany, N. Y., August 17.—To-morrow is likely to mark a crucial point in the dual-Governor dispute, involving William Sulzer and Martin H. Glynn. Sunday passed without any warlike demonstration.

Mr. Glynn to-night began an inquiry into the escape of Harry K. Thaw from Matteawan. He sent the following telegram to Superintendent of Prison John B. Riley and to Dr. R. P. C. Kieb, superintendent at Matteawan: "Please telegraph me immediately all details you have as to the escape from Matteawan State Hospital of Harry K. Thaw."

"MARTIN H. GLYNN,  
"Acting Governor."

Sulzer announced that he would order an investigation and direct a full report from the State Prisons Department, one of the few that still recognize Sulzer as Governor.

Deputy Attorney General Parsons says that if Thaw has escaped into another State he cannot be brought back unless it can be established that he has committed some crime other than that for which he has been tried.

### Test May Come To-Day.

A decided test of Sulzer's strength is expected to come if he attempts to attend the meeting of the board of trustees of public buildings to-morrow in the capacity of Governor. He says "that he will do so."

It was learned definitely to-night that the Pringles committee has determined to make the confession and illness of Mrs. William Sulzer the subject of a rigid investigation. The purpose is to shatter, if possible, the defense, which will be based chiefly on Mrs. Sulzer's statement that she, and not her husband, signed his name to the checks turned up in the Boyer-Grissold account.

The first step will be the issuance of a Jane Doe subpoena for the nurse who up to Friday attended Mrs. Sulzer. Information has come to the agents of the committee in Albany that this nurse was discharged by the Governor for "talking too much." The committee believes that "talking too much" consisted of telling stories of Mrs. Sulzer's condition which were not to the liking of the Governor.

Assembly Leader Aaron J. Levy has already been quoted as saying "not only is this (Mrs. Sulzer's) confession a sham, but the pretended illness of Mrs. Sulzer is a sham of which Sulzer is the chief perpetrator."

The idea of attacking the confession of Mrs. Sulzer has been in the minds of the committee since the night when the news that it had been made was broken to the Assembly by Minority Leader Hinman. Frawley has publicly announced that he is loath to call Mrs. Sulzer and that he did not believe she should be summoned before the committee, even if she were perfectly well.

### Disbelieve Confession.

The leaders in the fight on Sulzer have avowed their disbelief in the confession and their desire to show before the trial that Mrs. Sulzer is merely trying to shield her husband.

When they were told that the nurses who first attended Mrs. Sulzer had been discharged, they decided that some of the facts they desired to obtain from Mrs. Sulzer could be secured from the woman who was with her in her illness.

If the committee can prove that Mrs. Sulzer has not been really ill, the members feel that they will at least have made a start in the direction of demonstrating that the whole defense is a sham.

They point out that the nervous breakdown of Mrs. Sulzer is ascribed by her husband to her belief that she had ruined his career. If she has had no nervous breakdown they say that the whole story of the confession is blown up.

It is pointed out further that at least one bulletin issued by Dr. Abrahamson as to Mrs. Sulzer's condition was given while Dr. Abrahamson was in New York, that Chester C. Platt's positive statement that Dr. Jacobus Dr. Curson Macdonald had been summoned was denied by these doctors, and afterwards admitted to be untrue at the Executive Mansion, and that no bulletin as to temperature was given out by Dr. Bendell, the local attending physician. It is probable that Bendell, also, will be called by the committee.

Mrs. Sulzer's condition, her husband said to-night, was better. She was still in bed, he said, but he felt so much easier about her that he took an automobile ride in the afternoon.

### Forecast of Test Case.

Lawyers who have studied carefully the text of Governor Sulzer's final letter to Lieutenant-Governor Glynn express the opinion that it foreshadows into the courts the question as to whether he or Lieutenant-Governor Glynn is the lawful chief executive, pending the decision of the court of impeachment.

The old report is revived that this will be done through the medium of a pardon. It is said that Governor Sulzer may pardon some convict whose term has nearly expired and that by a mutual understanding Warden Glancy, one of his appointees, will decline to recognize the pardon, thus opening the door to court action by means of mandamus or habeas corpus proceedings.

A statement by William Barnes, chairman of the Republican State Committee, commending the course of the assembly in opposing the impeachment resolution, has caused considerable speculation. It is pointed out that

(Continued on Second Page.)

## HARRY THAW ESCAPES FROM MATTEAWAN ASYLUM; RUSHING PAST GUARD, HE LEAPS THROUGH GATE AND IS WHIRLED AWAY IN WAITING AUTOMOBILE



Harry Kendall Thaw.

## WIFE TERRIFIED BY THAW'S ESCAPE

Fears He Will Attempt to Exe-  
cute Threat to Kill  
Her.

### POLICE GUARD HER HOTEL

Confident He Will Seek to  
Wreak Vengeance on  
His Enemies.

New York, August 17.—Uninformed police stood guard to-night at every entrance to the hotel where Evelyn Nesbit Thaw is staying. Always fearful of her husband, she showed her terror to a marked degree on learning that he was at large. Her mother, Mrs. Chas. J. Holman, was frightened even more when she learned that Thaw had escaped into seclusion until Thaw is found.

"Harry has threatened to kill me," Mrs. Thaw said, "and I believe my presence in New York prompted him to escape. Four years ago he told me, 'I suppose I'll have to kill you next. Many men will have cause for fear now that he is free. He considers Dr. Austin Flint his worst enemy, and undoubtedly will try to make trouble for him.'"

### Has Much to Answer For.

"The State of New York has a great deal to answer for in this case. What Harry Thaw has been allowed to do at Matteawan is an outrage to think of—bribery committed at and kept hushed by all the power of his money. And now he is allowed to escape. I suppose \$20,000 or \$30,000 looks pretty good to some people."

"One thing is certain: Harry won't stay in hiding long. He'll be heard from soon. A few drinks make him a raving madman, and when that happens he'll head straight for New York. He's crazy to get here, and he won't be able to stay away. I have made up my mind, however, not to worry. If anything is going to happen, I can't stop it. I'm awful glad my baby is in London, though, and I think he'll be safe there."

"I am through absolutely with the Thaws. I was the happiest of girls till I met Harry. Then my life darkened and I was miserable indeed. I determined last May to cut adrift from him. From that time I have been happy. I don't want to use his name, because I think it a hoodoo. I don't want my baby called by that name. I don't want to curse anybody with it."

"Harry is crafty."  
"It's pretty hard to tell what Harry will do now that he's free. Harry is crafty. I think he has it in mind to start some legal action. He certainly

(Continued on Third Page.)

## Important Events in Life of Thaw

Born 1871, son of William Thaw, of Pittsburgh.  
Forced out of Harvard in 1891 for playing high stakes at poker.  
From 1891 until 1901, toured Europe.  
Met Evelyn Nesbit in 1901, when she was a chorus girl.  
Married Evelyn Nesbit in 1905 against his mother's wishes. His father had died, practically disinheriting him, but his mother gave him a fortune which brought an income of \$60,000 a year.  
Started a campaign against Stanford White in 1905, spending thousands of dollars for detectives.  
Killed Stanford White on Madison Square Roof Garden June 25, 1906.  
Committed to Matteawan State Hospital for Criminal Insane February 1, 1908, by Justice Dowling.  
Tried again for murder in January, 1908, the jury acquitting him on the grounds of insanity. Estimated cost of counsel, etc., \$150,000.  
Incidental expenses, Thaw's commitment, luxuries while in the Tombs, etc., estimated, \$15,000.  
Money alleged to have been paid Clifford W. Hartridge, counsel for Thaw, "to keep some persons quiet," \$125,000.  
Expenses of Thaw's mother in the proceedings, estimated, \$150,000.  
Estimated, \$200,000.  
Hiring detectives, \$15,000.  
Proceedings in April, 1912, including employment of alienists, counsel fees and the cost of maintaining Evelyn Nesbit for the last three years, estimated, \$200,000.  
Grand total spent by Thaw's mother for him since he killed White, approximately \$1,000,000.

## GLAD THAW ESCAPED, SAYS J. A. CHALONER

Neither Can Be Taken Back to  
New York for Escaping  
From Asylum.

"I am glad of it," said John Armstrong Chaloner when informed last night that Harry K. Thaw had escaped from Matteawan. "It was impossible for Thaw to get justice in New York, and I am glad he is out of that State."

Mr. Chaloner was in the city last night on one of his many short visits from "Merry Mills," his estate at Columbia, New York State, where the newest turn in the fortunes of a man who, like himself, had chafed for years behind asylum bars. Like Thaw, Mr. Chaloner is to-day a "fugitive" from New York State, where the law looks upon him as insane, and where he is wanted by the authorities for escaping from Bloomingdale.

Two Cases Much Alike.  
The case of the master of "Merry Mills" is known the country over. Lawry by training and owner of an estate valued in the millions, he was declared by the New York courts unsound of mind and incapable of managing his own affairs. At the instance of other members of his family he was confined in the Bloomingdale asylum. His estate was placed in the control of a

(Continued on Third Page.)

Slayer of Stanford White Makes Wild Dash  
for Liberty Which Courts Had Refused  
Him, and Reaches Safety Over  
Connecticut State Line.

## ASYLUM CARS MAKE MAD PURSUIT, BUT ARE OUTDISTANCED BY FUGITIVE

Quiet Hours of Early Sunday Morning Chosen for  
Dramatic Coup Which Brings Freedom to Wealthy  
Slayer for Which He Had Fought for Years—When  
Gate Opens to Admit Milkman, He Rushes Past  
Guard, Way Is Open to Machines and Confederates,  
and He Is Borne Away at Rate of Eighty  
Miles an Hour—Out of State's Clutches Almost  
Before Alarm Can Be Given and Chase Begun.  
Believed He Cannot Be Extradited, and Is Safe  
so Long as He Stays Away From New York—His  
Wife Asks Police Protection, and Jerome Fears  
Attack.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

New York, August 17.—Harry Kendall Thaw, slayer of Stanford White, escaped from the Matteawan State Hospital for Criminal Insane, early to-day. Within an hour after his dash for liberty he had crossed the line dividing the States of New York and Connecticut, and to-night he is beyond the reach of New York authorities.

It is believed that extradition is impossible and that Thaw's freedom is assured unless he is held for insanity in another State and committed to some asylum there.

Thaw was reported to-night to have boarded a yacht lying off the coast with the intention of landing at some Southern port and then proceeding to Pittsburgh.

Dr. Kieb issued an official statement to-night, placing the responsibility directly upon Guard Barnum. He said:

"I believe it was an inside plot. Thaw knew he had no chance in court with me. George Mulhall was the nearest person to them when he made his dash for liberty."

"There was no force used to hold him, and no words spoken. It was evident that the thing was all cut and dried, and the most suspicious thing is the fact that it was fully a quarter of an hour before the escape was reported to me by Barnum."

"I wish to offer \$500 out of my personal funds for information which may lead to the recapture of Harry Thaw. I regret exceedingly to say that no attempt appears to have been made to detain the man or prevent his escape."

Thaw's escape was one of the most dramatic affairs of the kind ever recorded. After rushing past a gateman who was admitting a milkman to the Matteawan Asylum grounds, he leaped into a taxicab standing just outside the wall. This was headed for the Connecticut State line, and the moment that Thaw entered the chauffeur put on full speed and dashed away.

Before a half mile had been covered by the taxicab it overtook a six-cylinder touring car that had been moving slowly, also toward the Connecticut line. The taxicab slackened speed, and Thaw leaped out as the smaller machine drew alongside the touring car. The door of the latter was open, and Thaw leaped aboard. As the door slammed the car speeded away at a rate of at least eighty miles an hour.

The machine dashed through Stormville, N. Y., fourteen miles from the asylum, without any diminution of speed, and, according to late reports, crossed the Connecticut line in the vicinity of New Canaan, Conn.

### Believes It Carefully Planned Conspiracy.

Dr. Raymond Francis Charles Kieb, superintendent of Matteawan, believes that Thaw's escape was the result of a carefully planned conspiracy. He received information a few hours after Thaw's escape that led him to believe, he said, that the fugitive had been carried to a Connecticut seaport town, where a yacht awaited.

The superintendent ordered the arrest of Howard Barnum, the asylum guard who was on duty at the time the wealthy young slayer broke away from the institution, to which he was committed on February 1, 1908. Dr. Kieb was appointed superintendent on June 6, this year, succeeding Dr. John W. Russell, who was dismissed on account of an alleged \$20,000 bribery plot for the release of Thaw.

John N. Anhalt, a young lawyer, is now serving a prison sentence for his participation in the bribery conspiracy.

Because of the conditions under which he took office, Dr. Kieb had taken extra precautions to prevent just what happened to-day. He has ordered a rigid investigation to determine just what attendants, if any, were involved in the successful plot to free Thaw.

Since Thaw was sent to Matteawan, more than five years ago, his mother, Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, of Pittsburgh, has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in attempts to have him freed legally from restraint. The aged mother arrived in New York unexpectedly from her summer home at Cresson, Pa., this afternoon, and joined her daughter, Mrs. George Carnegie, who is stopping at the Gotham Hotel.

Mrs. Thaw refused to see any one when news of her son's escape first reached the hotel, but Mrs. Carnegie was apparently greatly surprised.

"My mother and I had intended going to the hospital to-morrow to see Harry," she said. "We knew nothing of his intentions, nor have we any idea where he is or what he intends to do. It is a great surprise to us all."

### Evelyn Nesbit Thaw Asks Protection.

As soon as Evelyn Nesbit Thaw heard of her husband's escape she asked for protection. She declared she believed her life in danger, and accordingly she was given police protection. She is also being guarded by a private detective, hired by Arthur Hammerstein. This detective accompanied her to and from the Victoria Theatre, where she is performing in vaudeville.

William Travers Jerome, who, while district attorney, sent Thaw to the asylum and thereafter successfully resisted all attempts of the young man to gain freedom, was told late to-day of Thaw's escape. He said that he would make no comment then, except that he was afraid that Thaw would attack him.

Legal experts are practically agreed to-night that Thaw is immune from arrest as far as the murder of Stanford White is concerned. Even if he were arrested in another State on some pretext it is not believed that he could be extradited. His case, if he keeps

(Continued on Third Page.)